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[a1351]

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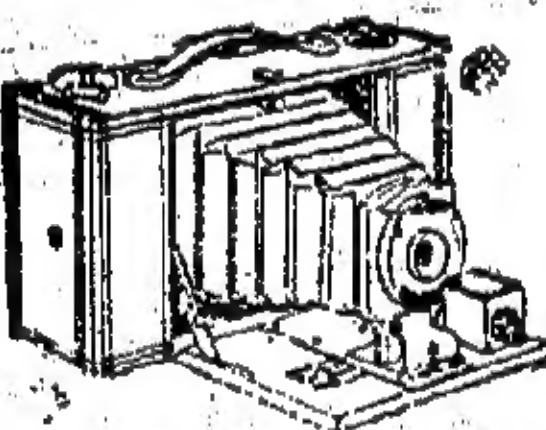
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Hongkong, 31st July, 1907 [11041]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]

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[25]

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Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.
No anonymously signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.
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BIRTHS.

On July 24th, at Terrington, Dumfries, Scotland, the wife of DAVID LANDALE, of a daughter.
On August 9th, at Peitah, the wife of C. A. V. BOWRA, of a daughter.
On August 14th, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. MAURICE MARSHALL, a son.

DEATHS.

On August 19th, 1911, at the Peak Hospital, EDWARD JAMES HUORNS, aged 55 years. Deeply regretted.
On July 31st, at Shanghai, in her 80th year, MARY, widow of the late Capt. JOSEPH MOONEY, of Dublin.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 21st, 1911.

From time to time some publicist of more or less importance, during the course of a more or less hurried visit to the Far East, which enables him to obtain more or less correct information as to the conditions returns to his native land and launches upon a sentimental if, somewhat, unimpressive public condemnation of his countrymen in those distant parts. If the stigma of snobbishness was the sum total of his animadversions, then the Far Easterner could grin and bear it with equanimity. But unfortunately the fatal modern habit which requires that the literary fare for the jaded public should be made a little more palatable by the use of the sauce of exaggeration leads him to make charges of an irritating, if not foolish, character, which are swallowed implicitly by his readers. What the Far Easterner is to do under such circumstances is a moot question. He has no court to appeal to, able controversialist as he may be, his opponent, having had the

first word, generally has the last, leaving the impression that although he may have been wrong in a few details his general statement is correct. It is something like combatting a charge brought against a nation. We might accuse the British of obstinacy, the French of frivolity, the Germans of stolidity, and uphold the charges against the most weighty proof to the contrary, simply because our charges were general ones, while the proofs to the contrary could only be individual. To say that all Far Easterners are angels disguised as merchants, that they are all absolutely irreproachable in conduct, and that their sense of honour is in all cases so keen as to serve as a model to the nationals of the countries where they reside, is, of course, to claim the impossible. The Far East has long been the happy hunting ground of various types of swindlers, who not infrequently have imposed upon their fellow nationals until a more or less hurried flight has rent the veil. Yet the Far Eastern critics make this claim, and when they find it impossible to sustain it, consign the whole bunch to condemnation. It is as if, having seen a beachcomber steal something from a native shop, he were to stigmatise the whole foreign community as showing an utter disregard for law and morality so far as natives were concerned. Lately one of these sweeping critics visited Shanghai, where he obtained access to the columns of a local paper, and the foreign community in Japan, which is particularly unfortunate in this respect, has of late been in the throes of a similar controversy. The case in Japan is interesting, because the attack has developed into a general charge of race prejudice in the Far East, extending from the Philippines to Manchuria, the author being Mr. MELVILLE E. STONE, the Manager of the Associated Press of America. Mr. STONE's criticisms first appeared in the *National Geographic Magazine*, but apparently were not written for that organ, for in a subsequent statement, drawn from him by a protest raised against his inaccuracies, he states they were delivered in the form of a lecture to a small company of American friends at a private dinner, and were reproduced, with emendations, entirely without his knowledge and, apparently, consent. The remarks were, to quote his own words, "the impressions left upon my mind by a hasty journey in Asia"; they were not offered as "final opinions"; he is not the man who can "gallop over a continent and write a book about it." Under these circumstances, ever found publicity at all; it is still more aptly that the charges made in them, even though delivered at a private dinner, should not have been first investigated. Most of Mr. STONE's charges against foreign residents in Japan are of purely local interest. They are that difficult mixture of truth and falsehood which is so hard to refute. Let us take one instance: Mr. STONE regards as race prejudices the non-admission of Japanese to foreign clubs—clubs, he it is observed, founded by foreigners only, for their own use. The statement is, of course, not correct, because the clubs at Yokohama admit all nationalities, and the names of many Japanese are to be found on the lists of members. Japanese have only to find a proposer and seconder and they stand as much chance of being elected as any other nationals. To say that Japanese have been blackballed in the past owing to their race is to make a statement which cannot be proved, and which, on the *prima facie* evidence of other Japanese being members of the clubs, seems certainly incorrect. The suggestion is that all other nationals, irrespective of character, are accepted and only Japanese rejected—a suggestion, again, shown to be false by the number of persons of all nationalities who are not members of the clubs. This is a fair sample of Mr. STONE's methods. He seizes upon matters where the personal element is a dominating factor and proceeds to convert this personal element into a racial prejudice. Mr. STONE's argumentative methods are equally lacking in fairness. He selects the much-discussed House-Tax question as a tag, on which to bring another charge of race prejudice, and gives a garbled account of some story he heard from an "ex-Japanese Minister" and graduate of Harvard, as to the matter being referred to a foreign Consul, who decided against the Japanese. This, of course, is sheer nonsense. The matter was referred to The Hague Tribunal by joint agreement of the Powers interested. Yet when this is pointed out to Mr. STONE, he can only produce the following in reply—

You say that a subject of this character and importance would not have been left to the decision of a Consul, and that the question went to The Hague Tribunal, where the foreign claims were upheld. Permit me to correct your history. It is true that the claims of Great Britain, France and Germany against the imposition of a house-tax were submitted to arbitration at The Hague and a decision rendered respecting them in 1905. But it is not true that American rights were passed upon at all. The United States took no part.

The confusion of thought here is really astonishing in a gentleman of Mr. STONE's position. If, as Mr. STONE states, the United States took no part, then she made no claim, and so the statement that "the foreign claims were upheld" is not affected. Mr. STONE further confuses the matter by speaking of "American rights." If she made no claim, then presumably she did not conceive herself as having any "rights." To follow Mr. STONE through all his windings and twistings would be tedious, however. He quite fails to see that his methods, so far from allaying any racial prejudice that may exist, are calculated to increase it by arousing animosity. He would be a very bold man who asserted that racial prejudices did not exist, but he would be a truthful man who asserted that it exists no more in Japan than in Western countries. The connotation of the word "foreigner" as used in England and the treatment of Asiatics, negroes and even "dagos" in the United States, shows how much the West has yet to learn in this direction. Mr. STONE might also have made inquiries as to race prejudice among the Japanese, where the epithet "hairy barbarian" is by no means so extinct as generally supposed. Racial prejudice is an inheritance of the evil times when warring tribes justified their hostility by alleging all the virtues to themselves and all the vices to their opponents. An attempt to allay it by reversing this protest cannot but be fraught with disastrous consequences.

The French Mail of the 18th July was delivered in London on the 18th August.

The tenant of No. 427, Queen's Road West has notified the police that he has been robbed of \$200.

The daily plague return has been discontinued, and in future a weekly return only will be issued.

The schedule has been issued for the 1912 flower and vegetable show under the auspices of the Hongkong Horticultural Society.

A telegram from the Observatory at Manila to the American Consulate-General yesterday morning reported the typhoon N.E. of Luzon to be filling up.

The hearing of a charge of kidnapping preferred against a Chinese woman was concluded before Mr. Wood at the Criminal Sessions. The defendant for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

There is no foundation for the rumour which has been current during the past week that His Excellency the Governor of Macao has been recalled to Lisbon, and that Dr. Mansilla has been appointed to succeed Senhor Machado.

The Imperial Marine Association of Japan has contracted with the Kobe Kawasaki Dock Company to construct a third Volunteer cruiser of 3,500 tons with a speed of 25 knots, which will be used as a regular liner between Shanghai and Dairen.

A notification in the *Gazette* states that the importation of Persian and Turkish and any other non-Indian foreign opium into China has been prohibited by the Chinese Government, such prohibition to take effect on and after the 1st of January, 1912.

Mr. Denman Fuller, organist of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, gave an organ recital in the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John, Manila, last week, and another recital will probably be given this week. The recitals are for the benefit of University Hospital.

An extract of meteorological observations made at the Hongkong Observatory during the month of July shows that the average maximum temperature for that period was 86.7, the mean 82, and the minimum 76.6 degrees. The rainfall registered 8.060 inches, and we had 249.9 hours of sunshine.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased, under instructions from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to appoint Mr. H. A. Nisbet to be Registrar of the Supreme Court, Registrar of Companies, Official Administrator and Official Trustee, and a Justice of the Peace, with effect from the 15th instant.

Manila papers announce the sale of the Wolf interest in the well-known firm of Castle Bros. Wolf and Sons to Mr. F. E. Loewenstein, manager of the company, and Mr. J. M. Switzer, an assistant manager. Since the death of Mr. George E. Wolf, one of the leading business men of the Philippines and senior partner of the firm, his interests in the company have been divided between his mother, a resident of San Francisco and his wife, who resides in Manila. Arrangements for the purchase of the senior Mrs. Wolf's interests were completed some time ago, and Mrs. George E. Wolf signed the contract for the sale of her interests in the company shortly after her arrival from the United States last week. No changes in the policy of the company are contemplated, but plans for considerable extension of its business are being considered. Mr. Loewenstein has sailed for Australia en route to the United States, and will be gone about ten months.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

OUTRAGES ON RAILWAY PROPERTY.

LONDON, August 18th.
The strike among the motormen greatly interferes with the underground railway services, but the tubes are nearly all working.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill said there had been no disturbances in London, but there had been several attempts in the provinces to commit outrages on railway property with a view to stopping the services. Such acts were punishable with penal servitude. He said it was yet too early to measure the extent of the strike, but the Government would make sure to maintain the supplies of food, fuel and other essentials.

RAILWAY STRIKE UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, August 19th.
The strike is the all-absorbing topic at present.

The railway services in London are almost normal, while reports from the provinces seem to indicate that the strike is not too successful. Most of the railways are working, though sometimes under difficulties.

Last evening's reports show that the strike is effective in the North of England and in South Wales, while it is partially effective in the Midlands and practically unsuccessful in the south of England.

DISTRIBUTING THE TROOPS.

Troops are moving in all directions. Fifty thousand have reached London and are ready to be dispersed to the threatened centres.

Seventeen thousand soldiers are encamped in the parks.

PREMIER'S SUGGESTION REJECTED.

The representatives of the men have had a prolonged meeting for the purpose of reconsidering Mr. Asquith's suggestion for the meeting to adhere to the resolve to continue the strike.

Frequent conferences were held between Ministers and others in the morning, and afterwards the Cabinet met under the presidency of Mr. Lloyd George.

In view of the critical situation the House of Commons will more adjourn until Tuesday next instead of until October 24th.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS JOIN THE MOVEMENT.

The London telephone night staff has struck.

COLLIERIES AND IRON-WORKS CLOSED.

Already the Midlands are feeling the effects of the strike. Many collieries and iron-works are closing, the former owing to the inability to transport coal, and the latter owing to the lack of coal.

HOSTILITIES AT BIRMINGHAM AND DERBY.

The first encounter between the railway strikers and the police is reported from Birmingham. The strikers succeeded in driving back six waggon loads of meat which were leaving the goods yard escorted by the police.

There has also been a serious attack on the goods yard at Derby.

SAFEGUARDING THE PEOPLE'S FOOD.

In the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill said he believed the Government's arrangements for working the railways would prove effective. If not, even greater measures would be taken. (Opposition cheers.) It must be clearly understood, he added, that the people's food supply and the safety of the country were more important than anything else. (Loud cheers.)

A DEADLOCK.

The strike conferences have resulted in a deadlock. The managers still abide by Mr. Asquith's proposal, but refuse to make concessions to the Unions.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKERS DISPERSED WITH THE BAYONET.

LATER.
A body of strikers attempted to hold up the Irish mail trains at Fishguard and had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet. The crews of the warships at Portsmouth have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for garrison duty.

An attempt was made to derail a train near York. Marylebone station has been shut since five o'clock this afternoon. It is garrisoned by soldiers. An attack by strikers at night is feared. Engines are manned by Royal Engineers who patrol the line to Neasden (Willesden).

INSURING AGAINST STRIKE DAMAGE.

A number of insurances against loss and damage from the strikes are being effected at Lloyd's.

DOCK DISPUTE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 20th.
A final settlement of the London dock dispute has been arranged.

Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at the London railway termini. Soldiers are on guard with fixed bayonets and bivouacking on the platforms.

CONTROLLING THE SITUATION.

A Home Office statement was issued last night. It stated that the strike had produced a widespread but partial dislocation of traffic, considerably more than two-thirds of the men remaining at their posts. The companies are receiving numerous applications for employment.

The military authorities report that the situation is thoroughly under control. Five thousand special constables have been enrolled. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Sydney Buxton have been engaged with the strikers and the companies' representatives with a view to an amicable settlement on fair terms.

LATER.

The Home Office report issued yesterday afternoon states that tranquillity prevails in London. A reduced but effective service is maintained and ample provisions are coming in. It adds that the Port of London is working at full activity. No serious riots have occurred in the railway terminus. Several attempts were made to-day to derail trains and many minor acts of violence are reported. Undoubtedly the continual despatch of troops to the threatened areas is the most important influence in securing peaceful methods. On the railways liberality is shown in rewarding non-strikers and passengers are missing subscriptions.

Separate conferences between the Government, managers and men are still sitting and keeping up constant communication with each other.

Liverpool becomes worse hourly, and unless fresh sources of food are obtained the poor will suffer acutely.

The Central Station at Manchester was reopened, and London and Liverpool trains arrived. A two-hour service with Liverpool started. There is great public enthusiasm at the resumption of the service.

LATER.

The local services in London continue, though considerably reduced. The termini at Cannon Street, Holborn and ten other stations are closed, besides the North London Railway, which is completely stopped. The southern suburbs, however, show some improvement.

RIOT AT LLANELLY.

INNOCENT MEN SHOT.

At Llanelly strikers boarded a train and pulled off the engine-driver and fireman. The Worcestershires hurried up. They fired the first volley overhead and two others at a lower elevation.

LATER.

As a train was approaching Llanelly the mob stoned the police and the soldiers guarding the line. The officer warned the strikers, but without avail, and the Riot Act was read. The crowd continued to laugh and jeer. The officer fired a shot in the air, but the people were unmoved. Then the troops fired and four persons were wounded.

The mob then dispersed. Three galleys were fired. It appears that none of the mob were hit, but four men in a garden in the vicinity were wounded. Two are dead.

STILL NEGOTIATING.

The chief obstacle in the negotiations apparently is the companies' refusal to recognise the unions.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has arranged a meeting between Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Buxton and the railwaymen. He believes that the difficulties are not insurmountable.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

To-day's general situation is summed up in a leading article in the *Westminster Gazette*, which remarks that neither the companies nor the men have made good their predictions and boasts. The companies have not prevented serious dislocation, and the men have not produced the general paralysis which they threatened.

The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants declares that 260,000 men are out, but the managers characterize this as an exaggeration.

There have been attacks on signal boxes and cutting of telegraphs in various districts, but the military report shows that the lines as a whole are well controlled.

DOCK STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 20th.
An agreement has been reached in the lightermen's dispute, thus completing the settlement at the London Docks.

RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLED.

LONDON, August 20th.
The railway strike has been settled.

LATER.

Both parties undertake to accept the Commission's findings, and any questions arising out of the interpretation of the agreement to be submitted to the Board of Trade. Sir William Grant, general manager of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Cloughton, deputy Chairman of the North Western Railway, on behalf of the companies, and four union representatives on behalf of the men signed the agreement.

A change from pessimism to optimism set in during the evening on learning that Mr. Asquith had suddenly returned to town and that Mr. Lloyd George had summoned a conference in the middle of dinner.

It is believed that the events at Llanelly greatly impressed those attending the Conference. The troops will return to their districts as soon as convenient.

BATHING FATALITY.

Two Chinese boys were drowned yesterday afternoon at Police Pier, Kowloon. They had been swimming for some little time, when the younger, aged 13, was seen to be in difficulties. The elder, a boy of 15, went to his assistance, but both being out of their depths became alarmed and sank. A Chinese diver who happened to be in the neighbourhood jumped into the water and recovered the bodies. The younger was dead, but though the elder was alive he was too far gone to recover and expired soon afterwards.

A TROUBLESOME MADMAN.

A Chinese passenger on the steamer *Japan*, which arrived in port on Saturday evening, gave the people on board an anxious and exciting time on the journey here. After doing his best to knock his brains out by dashing his head against the bulkheads, he managed to obtain a chopper with which he attacked his friend and inflicted an ugly gash on his head. Ultimately he was secured, but he broke loose three times, on each occasion breaking the handcuffs put on his wrists. Before he was captured he had thrown all his clothing overboard. He was handed over to the police yesterday morning but while being taken to the asylum he jumped overboard. Lance-Sergeant Fox, in whose custody he was, went after him in a sampan, and with the aid of a boat hook took him out of the water.

STEAMER IN DISTRESS.

TOWED TO HONGKONG.

The *Apur* liner *Japan*, which arrived in port on Saturday from Calcutta had in tow the steamer *Bengalee* of the Ben line. At 8.45 p.m. on 15th August in Lat. 11° 28' N., Long. 111° 13' E., 130 miles east of Cape Padoran the *Japan* saw signals of distress from the steamer *Bengalee* whose tail-end shaft was broken, and she asked to be towed to Hongkong. The *Japan* stood by still daylight, when the *Bengalee* sent across a hawser which unfortunately parted after two hours steaming. A steel hawser was then used and the steamer was towed successfully to Hongkong.

FILLIS' CIRCUS.

Much has been said and much has been written about Frank Fillis' Circus, now showing at the Skating Rink, but it must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated. The merits of the many performers have before been remarked upon. The principal attraction at present is Dick Turpin and his noble steel Black Boss. Mr. Fillis appears in the role of Dick Turpin, and with his wonderfully trained Black Boss gives a performance remarkable for its realism.

GOLF AT ROKKOSAN.

The Amateur Golf Championship of Japan (36 holes, medal play) was played on the 7th inst. on the Rokkasan Golf Links, and was won by E. G. Fradgley, of Yokohama, with a score of 152. J. E. Daunt (Kobe) was second, with 153; J. P. Warren (Kobe) and G. G. Brady (Yokohama) tied for third place with 161; J. J. Crockett (Kobe) was fourth with 162; J. Macpherson (Kobe) and E. Des Vœux (Kobe) tied for fifth place with 166. In the Interport Singles E. G. Fradgley (Yokohama) was best scorer, with 74. G. G. Brady scored 75.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

LONDON, August 19th.
 Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne telegraphs that Victoria is asking the other States of the Commonwealth to join in holding an Empire Exhibition in one of the principal Australian capitals in 1912 or 1913.

TEST CRICKET.

LONDON, August 19th.
 The Marylebone Club has decided to invite Jessop to captain the English team for Australia, and should he not accept, Warner will be asked to take the position.
 It has been decided regarding the sharing of the gate and stand receipts that in the triangular matches in 1912 the countries make their own arrangements.
 It has been decided to recommend that if after the second match between any two countries neither side has secured an advantage the third match should be played to a finish. This will have to be submitted to the Imperial Cricket Conference.

THE MOROCCAN PROBLEM.

LONDON, August 19th.
 A message from Berlin states that the negotiations between France and Germany with reference to Morocco are at a complete standstill.

GOOD NEWS FROM INDIA.

LONDON, August 19th.
 It is reported from Simla that good rains are being experienced throughout the United Provinces.

AMERICA WOOL BILL.

LONDON, August 19th.
 President Taft has vetoed the Wool Bill by which the joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives fixed the duty on raw wool at 20 per cent. and on yarns at 30 per cent.

THE POPE IMPROVING.

LONDON, August 19th.
 The condition of His Holiness the Pope shows an improvement.
 LONDON, August 20th.
 The Pope is convalescent.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, August 19th.
 The death is announced of Lord James of Hereford.

THE MACAO SENSATION.

Macao has lost nothing of its wonted peace and serenity, notwithstanding rumours of impending battles by sea and by land.
 The Chinese cruiser *Haichow*, which appeared off Macao on Friday and dropped anchor some distance to the left of the dredger which is deepening the entrance to Macao, evidently caused a temporary flutter in naval and military circles because the visit was unexpected.
 The Portuguese cruiser *Patric* left the harbour and took up a position on the other side of the dredger. Then the rumour got abroad that the Chinese cruiser had come to stop the dredging operations. There was the further rumour that the cruiser had declined to present her papers to the Portuguese port authorities, and the conclusion was drawn that something alarming was about to happen. Passengers on the steamboats who looked through binoculars as they passed at the two warships saw gunners at their stations, but the dredger was working away indifferent to all these alarms.
 They were, in truth, ill-founded. No question about ship's papers had arisen, because the Chinese cruiser was not in Portuguese waters. It anchored just beyond the limit. The Commander did not intimate to the Portuguese Authorities that dredging operations must cease forthwith. Such an intimation could only properly be given by the Imperial Government of China to the Portuguese Minister in Peking, and we are authoritatively informed that no order of the kind has been received.
 On Saturday the commander of the Chinese cruiser called upon H.E. the Governor of Macao at Government House. Captain Whang informed His Excellency that he was on a cruise and would be remaining at his present anchorage off Macao for a few days. His Excellency invited Captain Whang to dine with him on Sunday, and the invitation was accepted conditionally upon the weather being fine.
 It is now thought probable that the object of the cruiser's visit to waters in close proximity to the Colony is not only to observe what the dredger is doing, but also to keep a look-out for junks smuggling firearms and opium into China. We have heard a report to the effect that a big seizure of opium was made by a boat's crew from the cruiser, who searched a junk carrying four tons, however, is the work of the revenue cruisers, and one would scarcely expect a cruiser of the *Haichow*'s type to be engaged in this work.
 The Chinese Press has also published reports of a considerable military force being dispatched to Chin-sai, close to Macao, but we are informed that this has not caused any concern to the authorities at Macao, where the garrison is fully a thousand strong.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

I hardly know which is the greater topic of conversation this week, the strike at Home or the deluge here. The rain has certainly lasted longer and caused more inconvenience than ordinary mortals care to put up with in this advanced age, but the only satisfaction that it affords us is that we are experiencing a record rainfall for any one month. We are a sporting community, and now that we have been inconvenienced so much we don't mind tolerating the rain for another day so long as the record be broken. It would be disappointing to have had all this water poured down upon us and not be able to chronicle a record.

The strike movement in Great Britain is one of those manifestations which make most of us realise that the country or the people are not the same as when we left the homeland. Changes have taken place which it is difficult for us to realise, and one of the most important is the greater power and solidarity of the labour organisations. The day of small associations both among capitalists and labour has passed, and confederations and amalgamations have taken their place. That being so, the small sectional strike of twenty and ten years ago is abandoned in favour of the general and national ceasing of work which brings about a dislocation which was not possible under the old conditions. Government intervention has in consequence been rendered necessary, as the safety of the country is threatened by the total paralysis resulting, but this is a factor which apparently has been overlooked by the strikers. The telegrams which fill columns of the Press every morning do not afford very pleasant reading, and we all hope that in the best interests of the country a satisfactory settlement may be arrived at which will ensure freedom from such disturbances for many years to come.

I don't say it is an example to be followed by others, but it gave me great joy to read in the recent annual report of the Medical Officer of Health that one medical man in charge of an infectious disease hospital included among infectious cases treated one of sprained ankle. I have known occasionally of black eyes and broken heads being contagious, but that was in Ireland, of course, and it must be news to all of us to find sprained ankle figuring in Hongkong under the heading of "infectious." Perhaps the doctor concerned will be chaffed, but he can console himself with the reflection that he has made his report more humorous than any of the other medical men.

[The explanation of the matter, we understand, is that ailments of the staff of the Infectious Diseases Hospital are treated at that hospital, and the sprained ankle case was that of an attendant.—Ed.]

This makes us feel almost envious. "Some time ago," says a Ceylon paper, "H. E. Rear Admiral Sir Edmund Slade, M. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Squadron, suggested to the Ceylon Government the desirability of draining and filling up certain swamps within the limits of Diyatalawa Camp with a view to lessening the mosquito nuisance, which has of late years become a very serious one. At certain times of the year the mosquitoes become very troublesome, and detract considerably from the virtue of Diyatalawa as a health station. The authorities willingly assented to the Commander-in-Chief's intimation that the blue-jackets would provide the labour, thus reducing the cost very greatly. Four or five hundred men have been engaged in the work. Why can't Hongkong get cumshaws like that?"

In view of the early opening of the Kowloon-Canton railway for through traffic to the City of Rams, it would be well if the authorities on the British section gave some attention to the possibility of further landslips on their little line such as occurred at Hungnam the other day and happened further inland at the time of the last typhoon. There seems to be an opinion that some of the cuttings need strengthening, and if that be so the matter should receive attention in time so that a good impression may be formed and retained regarding the advantage of travelling by rail.

The announcement that a Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer will from the beginning of next year call at Manila each month homeward bound, and that there is a possibility of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha making a similar arrangement, means a further loss of transhipment trade at Hongkong. On the other hand, calling at Manila will lengthen the voyage to Europe by four or five days, and it is doubtful whether the steamers calling at Manila will not lose in freight and passengers from northern ports quite as much as they expect to pick up at Manila. However, it is an experiment worth making.

The statement made by His Excellency the Governor in the Legislative Council on the subject of wireless telegraphy was one that we might expect from His Excellency. As soon as he can His Excellency usually takes the community into his confidence. The only regret we have about Thursday's utterance was that it was not more promising. Hongkong has famed and fretted for years over being deprived of facilities which it so pre-eminently needs, and when these were denied for apparently good cause we anticipated that something satisfactory would eventually result. But as the Psalmist might have said, "Put not your trust in governments." The Imperial Government has failed us, but as the Chamber of Commerce do not altogether believe in grinning and bearing, it may be that one further effort will not prove quite so barren.

ROBERT RANDON.

DEATH OF MR. JONES HUGHES.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. E. Jones Hughes, of the firm of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers. The event took place on Saturday morning at 1.15 at the Peak Hospital, whence he had been removed some two or three days previously suffering from an acute attack of typhoid, and the news of his death came unexpectedly upon the Colony in whose life he had been such a familiar figure. Until a fortnight ago he was attending to business as usual, but on the 8th inst. he was overcome by sickness, and last week symptoms of typhoid appeared. Three days ago his condition became grave and he gradually sank, passing away as stated in the early hours of Saturday morning.

As was appropriately said on Saturday, Hongkong is decidedly the poorer by his death. He was one of the most popular men in the Colony. He was essentially a sociable man, and his bright and genial disposition endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. Above all he was generous and kindly, and many in Hongkong will mourn the loss of a benefactor and friend. His personality was distinctive, and he looked a fine type of robust manhood.

In business he was keen, painstaking, and courteous, and the high standing of the firm of Hughes and Hough owes not a little to his integrity and sterling ability. The late Mr. Jones Hughes came to the Colony in 1876 when he entered the business of share and general broker and auctioneer carried on by his brother, Mr. Kerfoot Hughes. In 1881 the firm's name was changed to Hughes and Legge, Mr. William Legge joining as partner, and Mr. Jones Hughes remaining as clerk. Mr. Kerfoot Hughes left the Colony in the following year, and Mr. Jones Hughes joined the firm as partner, the name still being Hughes and Legge. In 1885 this gentleman dropped out of the business which was then carried on alone by Mr. Jones Hughes until the next year, when Mr. N. J. Ears joined as partner. The business was carried on under the name of Hughes and Ears until 1891, in which year Mr. T. F. Hough succeeded Mr. Ears as partner and the firm name was changed to Hughes and Hough. The firm has been continued under this style up to the present time. Some thirteen years ago, on the death of Mr. John Armstrong, Messrs. Hughes and Hough were appointed Government auctioneers and appraisers.

Although Mr. Hughes did not take a prominent part in the public life of the Colony he was keenly interested in sport. He was never happier than with dog and gun tramping the New Territories, and there was no greater authority on sport in the Colony than the deceased gentleman. Years ago he took a great interest in alley bowls, and it is believed that his record made about 1895 has never yet been equalled. He was perhaps one of the oldest members of the Hongkong Club, having joined in 1876, and he was an ardent Freemason. One of his hobbies was stamp collecting, in which he had taken an interest for the past twenty years.

The deceased, who was 55 years of age, is survived by a widow and a family of seven who are at home in Wales. Great sympathy is extended to them in their sad bereavement. Out of respect for the deceased the local Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday.

THE FUNERAL.

The funeral took place at the Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. An unusually large number of local residents attended to pay their last tribute of respect to the deceased, while the wreaths were beautiful and numerous. The interment took place in the Colonial Cemetery in the portion set aside for old residents. The Rev. C. H. Hickling officiated, and at the graveside commented on the useful life of the deceased, who, he said, was above all kindly and generous. The chief mourners were, Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. F. M. Harley, Mr. E. J. de Figueroa, and Mr. W. C. Glegg, while the Chinese official staff of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, of whom had been in the service of Mr. Hughes for more than a quarter of a century, were present. Among the others were Hon. Mr. W. Chai-ham, Hon. Mr. C. Montagu Ede, Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross, Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Dr. F. C. Clark, Messrs M. J. D. Stephens, H. W. Looker, H. W. Robertson, N. J. Stabb, J. W. Armstrong, W. Nicholson, R. Sutherland, E. C. Emmett, F. Smyth, B. Layton, W. Lamont, W. Worcester, A. Shelton Hooper, G. Humphreys, E. Thiel, E. F. Annett, A. Forbes, A. G. Coppin, A. O. Lang, E. Bruce Shepherd, G. Currie, A. E. Wright, G. H. Medhurst, G. C. Mackie, J. W. Bolles, W. A. Dowley, W. Logan, C. M. Dyer, Captain W. E. Clarke, A. G. Gordon, E. C. Wilks, B. James, H. E. Lakin, P. Potts, A. E. Griffin, H. Underwood, W. L. Oak and many others.

Wreaths were sent by the following:—Mr. T. F. Hough, Office staff of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Chinese staff of Messrs. Hughes and Hough, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester, Mrs. Lourelo and family, Mr. W. L. Carter, Mr. W. G. Humphreys, Mr. H. A. Stabs, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., the Perseverance Lodge of Freemasons, Mr. P. H. Bell, Mr. F. W. Schellhass, Mr. Lo Lun, Mr. A. Lin, Mr. Ah Fong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Lamont, Messrs. Shawan, Tones and Co., Mr. B. F. Chapman, Mr. D. Donahoe, Mr. F. Lamont, Mr. W. Armstrong, Mr. R. Fuhrmann, Mr. H. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gordon, Mr. A. Forbes, Mr. H. Murray Bain, Mr. A. E. Wright, Mr. Yamada, Mr. P. Lieb, Messrs. Arnold, Kerberg and Co., Mr. H. P. White, Mr. C. A. Westerburch, Mr. and Mrs. R. Chapman, Sisters of the Government Civil Hospital, Miss Maker, Miss Lee, President and members of the Stockbrokers Association, T. Takimachi, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Annett, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Coppin, Mr. F. B. Deacon, staff of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, and Deacon, Mr. H. W. Kennett, Mr. C. G. Mackie and Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. H. W. Looker, Mr. J. H. N. Mody, Officers and members of Victoria Lodge of Freemasons, Mr. G. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Holyoak, Mr. L. Noronha, Mr. F. J. Halton, Ego Junior mess. Mr. J. W. Bolton, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Shelton Hooper, Messrs. Blackhead and Co., Members of the Hongkong Club, Dr. and Mrs. Harston, and Mr. Schwarzkopf.

COMPANY MEETING.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ninety-second ordinary half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held on the 19th instant, in the City Hall when the ninety-second Report of the Court of Directors was submitted. Mr. G. H. Medhurst (Chairman) presided, and there were present: Messrs. E. Shellin, F. H. Armstrong, G. Balloch, A. Forbes, G. Friedland, C. S. Gubbay, C. E. Lonsmann, F. Lieb and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross (directors), Mr. N. J. Stabb (chief manager), and Messrs. F. H. Thomas, H. C. Jones, H. Pinckney, D. Haskell, E. D. Haskell, A. V. Apcar, Chan Kai Ming, F. A. Gomes, J. M. E. Macleod, E. H. Ray, J. W. Taylor, A. Rodger, W. Dunbar, Wong Leung Hin, Ho Kom Tong, P. J. Buckland, A. Bryer, J. Arnold, E. M. Raymond, Ho Fook, Yung Him Pong, Chan King Yu, Chun Tong, Lo Cheung Shin, H. L. Denny, Messrs. Humphreys, A. E. Griffin, W. H. Potts, T. Yam Chi, T. E. Pearce and Dr. J. W. Noble.

The Chief Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The report and accounts have been in your hands for some time, and I shall take them as read. Your Directors are pleased to bring before you a favourable report and feel assured that shareholders will agree with them in considering the result of the half-year's working very satisfactory. Including £2,039,151.91, brought forward from last half-year, there is available in the General Profit and Loss Account the sum of \$5,232,844.16, and I hope you will approve of the following distribution which we recommend:—A dividend of £2 per share; \$5 lacs added to the Silver Reserve Fund, and the balance of \$2,038,774.39 to be carried forward. The dividends you have so long been accustomed to receive represent a very handsome return on our capital, and there is no doubt that the success of this Bank has been largely due to the wise policy adopted in the past, and steadily followed, of building up substantial reserves. You are now benefitting from that policy in no small degree, and I am sure it will continue to receive your support. There is very little in the Statement of Accounts calling for special comment—the variations of the figures under the different headings are such as must naturally take place from time to time in the amalgamation of the balance sheets of our numerous Branches and Agencies in different parts of the world. However, as customary, I will make a few comparisons between this and the two previous statements. Our net circulation on 30th June stood at \$17,700,000, an unusually high figure for this time of the year; this expansion would seem to point to a better demand for money, due to improved business conditions, but unfortunately the state of trade generally in South China does not warrant such a deduction—the most reasonable explanation appears to be, that owing to the recent unrest in the Kwangtung Province and consequent curtailment of credit, notes are being held instead of circulating freely or returning to us through the ordinary channels of trade. Silver current accounts at \$109,494,599.38 are \$10½ millions lower than the high-water mark reached on 30th June, 1910, but about \$4 millions above the December total. Fixed Deposits in Silver have increased about \$2½ millions during the half-year and are \$1½ millions higher than a year ago. Gold current accounts stand at \$4,157,000, against \$4,723,000 in the corresponding period last year and \$4,006,000 on 31st December last. Gold Fixed Deposits show a small decrease of £200,000 from the figures of the two previous half-years. Bills Payable are some \$35 lacs higher than in December, but \$32 lacs below the figures of the previous June. Turning to the other side of the account, Cash, including coin deposited with the Government against authorised and/or excess note issue, together with Bullion in hand and in transit, stand at \$74 millions, against \$69 and \$73 millions respectively in the two preceding half-years. Our holdings of Rupee paper show no material change during the six months, nor is there any alteration to speak of in the figures under the heading of Consols, Colonial and other Securities. Bills Discounted, Loans and Credits are almost exactly the same as in December, though a good deal below the figures of a year ago, while Bills Receivable are some \$80 lacs higher than in December and \$43 lacs over the previous June total. One more item in the Accounts I must refer to, and that is, our Sterling Reserve Fund Investments. Our holding of Consols, amounting to £1,200,000, was written down on the 31st December to what we considered the safe level of 79. On 30th June, although the quotation was only slightly above our book valuation, we did not think it necessary to provide for further depreciation, as the decline appeared to be of a temporary nature, due largely to forced sales of the stock. However, since that date a further decline in the price has been experienced and, if there is a continuance of the present low level the stock will be written down at the end of the current half-year in pursuance of our policy of keeping these investments well within the market price. There are two matters to which I wish to make a brief reference. The first is, the conclusion of the long drawn-out negotiations for the Hukwang Railway Loan, which, as you all know, was effected in May last, and the loan, £6,000,000, recently floated in equal portions in America, England, France and Germany, met with unqualified success. The importance of this Railway, which will connect the two great centres of Canton and Hankow, has so often been commented on, and in so apparent that it is needless for me to traverse

old ground by again pointing out its advantages. Sufficient to say, that the line will prove of great value, not only to the Provinces through which it passes, but to the whole of China and also to this Colony. I hope the work will be pushed through with all possible speed. The other matter is currency reform in China. This difficult and complex question, which has long been mooted, is now receiving the serious attention of the Chinese Government, and, I trust, we may shortly see some definite move for the establishment of a national and uniform currency throughout the country. It is certain that the Chinese Government can count on the hearty co-operation of all interested in China affairs in helping to bring about this desired result. I shall not detain you longer—according to our custom I leave the review of trade and general business over until the end of the year. But I would like to mention, however, that locally we have experienced exceptionally dull times of late, and I regret to say that the hopeful outlook referred to at our last meeting has not been realised; so far as Hongkong is concerned, I hope on the occasion of our next meeting, the report from the chair will record a recovery from the depressed state of trade ruling here at present. Before moving the adoption of the report accounts as presented, I shall be pleased to answer any questions you may put to the chair.

There being no questions, the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and statement of accounts as presented.

Dr. NOLAN—I rise with pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts of the Hongkong Bank. The facts and figures contained therein are indicative of good management and the safe conduct of the affairs of this Bank. Of banking, and even of ordinary banking figures, most of us know but little; but of reserves we all know something, and the Chairman has just told us, and truly, that "there is no doubt that the success of the bank has been largely due to the wise policy adopted in the past, and steadily followed, of building up substantial reserves." These words might be applied with profit to most of our companies, for what is true as to banks is equally true with respect to all companies and corporations. This bank is a shining example of the inauguration of a wise policy rigidly adhered to, and I hope it will be continued so that in the days of adversity we may yet live and have our being. In providing the wherewithal to pay handsome dividends and, in addition, build up reserves, our managers, assisted as they have been by able boards of directors, have never failed us. How it is done is to me to-day, as it has been to many in the past, a mystery; they have been doing it for a long time, in good times and in bad, they are doing it to-day, and long may they continue to do it. I am sure our thanks are due to the board of directors and the whole staff of the bank, who have always so ably safeguarded our interests. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried unanimously.
 Mr. HUMPHREYS proposed that the election of Mr. C. S. Gubbay, Mr. E. Shellin and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross as Directors be confirmed.
 Mr. A. BRYER seconded, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.
 The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be ready on Monday.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, August 19th.
 IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.
 BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (JUDGE).

ALLIED MANSLAUGHTER.
 Luk Chiu, a Chinese musician, was arraigned on a charge of manslaughter. Prisoner pleaded not guilty, and the following jurors were sworn in:—A. Weill (foreman), M. Lauritzen, T. F. Hansen, F. K. Tata, G. S. Ross, H. F. Bunje and J. J. Robson.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster), instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and prisoner was undefended.
 The Attorney-General informed the Court and Jury that prisoner and deceased were both musicians. Prisoner had engaged deceased as his substitute, and apparently he did not at first offer the full wages that the substitute thought he was entitled to. They had a fight about a few cents. There was evidence that prisoner struck deceased with his fists, and as a matter of fact prisoner kicked him. The fight took place about 7 o'clock in the evening. At 3 a.m. the next morning deceased went home, and at 4 o'clock it was noticed that he was ill. He was taken to the hospital, where his dying depositions were taken in the presence of prisoner, and he died later in the day. A post-mortem examination showed that there were no external marks of violence, but one of his kidneys was ruptured. It was for the jury to say whether the rupture was caused by prisoner or not.
 The jury, after hearing the evidence, brought in a verdict of not guilty, and prisoner was discharged.

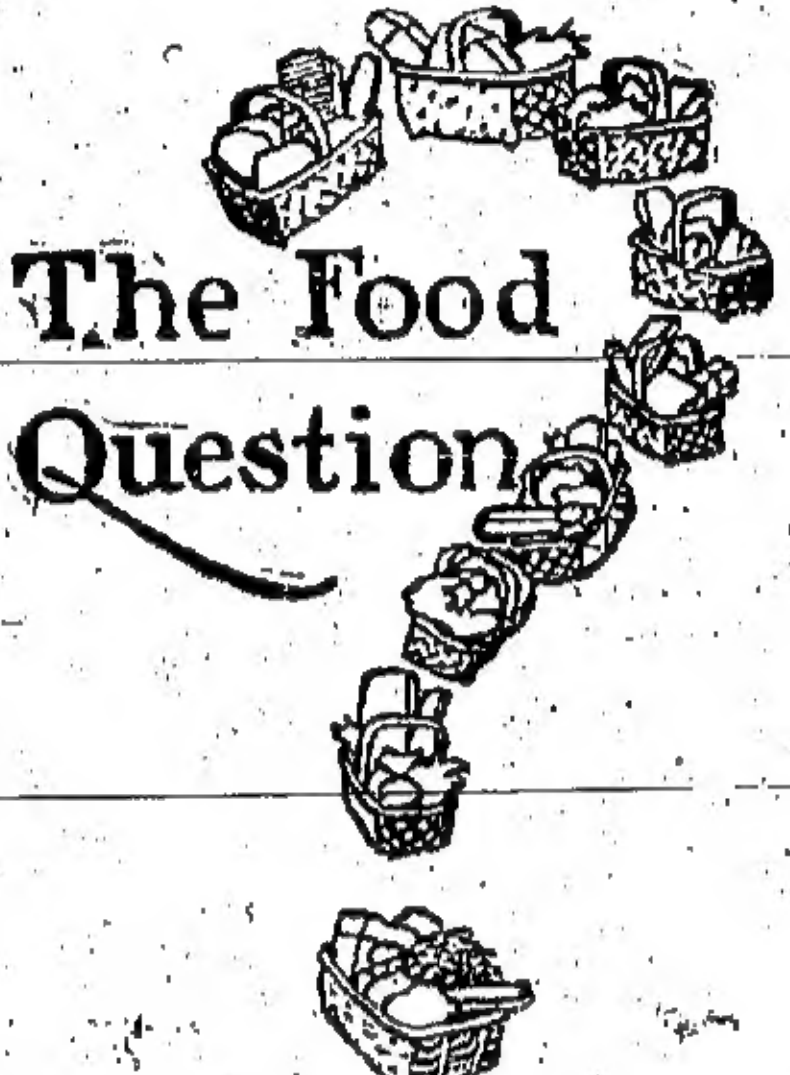
THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

The long and excellent programme provided by the Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay is attracting many to the spacious matchless. All who admire a good horse, and there are few who do not, should take this opportunity of visiting the Hippodrome and seeing the splendid stud of Hungarian steeds put through their paces by Mr. Borowsky. Besides the horse show the programme contains other attractive items, and it is to be completely changed this week, when other novelties will be introduced.

REFUGEES FROM CANTON IN SHANGHAI.

The N.C. Daily News of the 16th inst. says:—Like Hongkong, Shanghai, it seems probable, will become a refuge for the country and officials of Kwangtung province who are fleeing from the turmoil raised by the revolutionary party. It is understood that within the last few days considerable sums of money have reached Shanghai from Canton, presumably for safe-keeping during these troublous times, and it is also believed that part of the households of several of the southern officials and the wealthy class have arrived here by steamer. Whether these officials intend to set up house in the Settlement or City cannot be said, but there seems little doubt that for the time being they are to make Shanghai their home. Evidently, from the circumstance that they are coming so far as Shanghai, they have been thoroughly terrorized both in Canton and in the province, and the arrival of concubines and other members of their households is but the precursor of their own flight from the District.
 Should their example be followed to any extent, it is quite probable that the experience of Shanghai may in a measure be similar to that of Hongkong. Reports from the Colony are to the effect that property and rents have gone up to an alarming figure on account of the influx of refugees, and while, from its distance from the centre of trouble Shanghai is scarcely likely to suffer so much in this respect, the effect may be felt. The fact of refugees having already sought the shelter of Shanghai, is significant, and points to the fear of the people in the south of more serious trouble and bloodshed.

INTIMATIONS



EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE
 & SON,
 HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp
 & Co.

Have Just Received a New
 Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

&c.

&c.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

OUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETTS,

RAZORS.

[256]

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 12 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box, 35. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: Pines, Odesa, A.B.C. 5th, Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1911, at the rate of TWO POUNDS STERLING. For Share of \$125 is Payable on MONDAY, the 21st August, 1911. Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants. By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 19th August, 1911. [1052]

THE ESTATE of the late Mr. CHOA CHUNG HOWE, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Creditors of the above Estate are requested to send in particulars of their respective Claims against the same to the Undersigned on or before the 21st day of September, 1911, after which all further Claims will be excluded. Creditors failing to send in their Claims in time, do so at their own Risk. CHOA CHOO MOON, Agent for Choa Lim Sze, Administratrix of the above Estate. No. 36, D'Almeida Street, Hongkong. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1053]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of August, 1911, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Conduit Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. [1054]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sub-Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st Sub-Registry No. 100 | On South side of Conduit Road, between Nos. 100 & 101 | 100 feet by 100 feet | 100 sq. ft. | \$60 | \$12,000 |

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN, GUAY, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"ARCADIA," Captain S. Barnham, carrying 115 Majestic's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 2nd Sept., 1911, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MONGOLIA," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for Franco, Tea and Cargo for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "ARABIA," due in London on the 14th Oct., 1911.

Freights will be received at the Office until 4 P.M., the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1]

WANTED.

WANTED, position by a GERMAN, over ten years' experience in Export and Import Trade in Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai. Replies will be treated strictly private. Apply— "COMERCIALE," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1027]

WANTED.

AN ASSISTANT COSTS CLERK. Preference given to Applicants with previous experience. Apply— DEACON, LOOKER & DEACON, 1, Des Voeux Road. Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1039]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD-STONES & CROSSES in Stock at— BROWN, JONES & CO., 41, Morrison Hill Road. Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

INTIMATIONS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR will commence TO-DAY, (MONDAY), 21st inst., at 8.30 A.M. For particulars as to Board and Tuition, apply to— The DIRECTOR. Hongkong, 19th August, 1911. [1050]

CONCERT.

A GRAND PROMENADE CHARITY CONCERT, on behalf of the family of the late Private W. F. TAYLOR, Infantry Company, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, will be held on the Volunteer Parade Ground, on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1911, at 9.15 P.M. If wet the Concert will be held in the Drill Hall. Tickets \$2 and \$1 can be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, or from VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS. By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel L. A. H. HAMILTON and Officers the Band of the 1st K.O.Y.L.I. will attend. Hongkong, 15th August, 1911. [1036]

NEW ZEALAND GREEN-STONE.

SPECIMENS of this lovely Stone, worn universally as a Fashionable Article of Jewellery, Mailed direct to you for 10/- Write to-day. B. WEINGOTT, Dept. J. Wanganui, New Zealand. 984]

FOR SALE.

DERRINGTON, 7-Roomed House, Peak Road, beautiful situation. For Terms, apply to— C. SCHROETER, Care of Messrs. GARRICK, BORMES & CO., King's Buildings, IIIrd. Hongkong, 10th July, 1911. [923]

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER.

There is Nothing better than the best. We keep it. Do you want it? FOUR BRANDS! FOUR PRICES. Fresh, Sweet, Firm and sold as ice. THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD. [36]

GRACA & CO.

PRINCE ST. (Hongkong Hotel Building), Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS, VIEW POST CARDS, FLOWER SEEDS, CIGARS, BOOKS, &c. Just Received a Selection of Postage Stamp and Post Card Albums, Artistic Mosaic Pictures made of used Postage Stamps. Inspection Invited. [891]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

By popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes. SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$5, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety. Inspection Invited. WM. SCHMIDT & Co. Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1040]

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil.

THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS PRINTING WORKS

turn out the Best Printing at Reasonable Price

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CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

Published Daily.

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Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China, etc.

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Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office, Local Bookellers.

INTIMATIONS

THE NEW SHOW CAUSEWAY BAY.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. TO-NIGHT! VERDICT TO-NIGHT! UNANIMOUSLY GIVEN BY THE HONGKONG PUBLIC. GUILTY OF SUCCESS! N. BOROWSKY, Equestrian Director. Booking Office Now Open at ROBINSON PIANO Co. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [982]

FILLIS' CIRCUS

SITUATED VICTORIA SKATING RINK, Opposite Central Market.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST ON THIS OCCASION ONLY, DICK TURPIN'S RIDE TO YORK AND THE DEATH OF BONNIE BLACK BESS. Also a GRAND and VARIED CHANGE. Will take place in the First Part of the PROGRAMME. Note Special Prices to Full Performances. 30 Cents, 50 Cents, One Dollar, Two Dollars, Three Dollars. Booking Plan at ROBINSON PIANO Co. D. B. McPHERSON, Manager. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [1044]

AUCTION

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 21st day of August, 1911, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at May Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the KING, for one further term of 75 years. [1029]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Sub-Registry No. | Locality | Boundary Measurements | Contents | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1st Sub-Registry No. 100 | On South side of Conduit Road, between Nos. 100 & 101 | 100 feet by 100 feet | 100 sq. ft. | \$60 | \$12,000 |

TO LET.

FLATS in Nathan Road. FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES newly painted and colour-washed throughout. Cheap rent. NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. KOWLOON MARINE LOT 49, Yau-mai, Area 85,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 14th February, 1911. [892]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDDELL STREET. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [114]

TO LET.

10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Immediate possession. Apply— "Y. Z.", Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [491]

TO LET.

THE BUILDING now in occupation of THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA to be Let from 1st January, 1912. GODOWNS in Masons Lane, good for storage of Wines and other Articles. Rent moderate. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 13th July, 1911. [627]

TO LET.

NO. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD. GODOWNS, To Let, at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East. "CREGGAN," 39, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA EAST. SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS, Praya East, corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door. Also New EUROPEAN FLATS, adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [113]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town. Apply— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 1st August, 1911. [116]

TO LET.

OFFICES on Ground and First Floor in Chater Road. Very central position. No. 7, DUDDELL STREET, 1 Godown. "KELLET CREST," No. 66, PEAK. No. 9, BEACONSFIELD AVENUE (Shop). THE ERIE, No. 13, Peak, newly Painted and Colour-washed throughout. Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, 16th August, 1911. [118]

TO LET.

GODOWNS, 95 and 96, Praya East. Apply— CHATER & MODY. Hongkong, 31st March, 1911. [421]

ON SALE.

MAIL TABLES FOR 1911. Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival as well as their destinations, as the dates of return Mails. Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents. On Paper ... 20 " On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 6th February, 1911.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED. (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL ORDER).

Capital ... Yen 10,000,000
Capital Subscribed (paid up) ... Yen 6,250,000
Reserve Fund ... Yen 2,620,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Keelung, Swatow, Tamsui, Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Shanghai.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 3, Des Voeux Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received on terms which may be had on application. K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager. Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [659]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP ... Gold \$3,250,000
RESERVE FUND ... Gold \$3,250,000
Gold \$5,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: 60 Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS: BANK OF ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LD. THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS. ALL OVER THE WORLD.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange Business, receives money on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 " " "
For 3 " 2 " " "

GEORGE HOGG, Manager. No. 9, Queen's Road, Central. Hongkong, 21st February, 1911. [966]

THE SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Yen 16,850,000
Date ... 13th March, 1911

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
London, Osaka, San Francisco, Lyons, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Cebu, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Keelung, Swatow, Tamsui, Nagasaki, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Shanghai.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [19]

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [441]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum. WM. DICKSON, Manager. Hongkong, 2nd May, 1911. [148]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balance \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum. For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 24th January, 1911. [12]

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCHE HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK). ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital FL 15,000,000 (FL250,000)
Paid up Capital FL 12,401,050 (FL203,421)
Reserve Fund FL 3,252,157.01 (FL51,613)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS: THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK, SWISS BANK CORP.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS all over the World.

THE BANK transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money in Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances and accepts Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 3 " " "
3 do. 2 " " "

C. WOLFFENHUT, Manager. No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 15th August, 1909. [24]

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000
PAID UP ... 562,000
RESERVE FUND ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Suez, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN: Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of Constituents. Letters of Credit granted on Agents and Correspondents all over the world. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits as under:
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3 " " "
For 12 " 4 " " "

F. C. MACDONALD, Acting Manager. Hongkong, 14th July, 1911. [938]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—STERLING £1,500,000 at 2/- = £15,000,000
SILVER ... £16,750,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS: G. H. MEDHURST, Esq., Chairman. E. SKELLIM, Esq., Deputy Chairman. F. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., O. R. LEMMON, Esq., G. BALLOCH, Esq., F. LIEB, Esq., ANDREW FORBES, Esq., HON. MR. C. H. ROSS, G. FRIEDLAND, Esq., H. A. SIEBE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: HONGKONG—N. J. STABB. SHANGHAI—H. E. R. HUNTER.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. per annum. For 6 months 3 per cent. per annum. For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum. N. J. STABB, Chief Manager. Hongkong, 21st August, 1911. [19]

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager. Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [441]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS. A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the NEWS OF THE FAR EAST is given in the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT. Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum. Postage \$2 to any part of the World.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY. A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST, BY CHAS. J. HALCOMBE (Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.).

THE VOLUME which consists of 146 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to SIR ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. ERNEST.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... \$3.50

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Messrs. BROWN & CO., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.



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UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

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1745.

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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

The "British Medical Journal" says—
"Benger's Food has, by its excellence,
established a reputation of its own."

BENGER'S

Benger's Food is soothing and satisfying. It contains all the elements of a natural food in a condition suitable for immediate absorption.

When milk alone is heavy and unsatisfying, Benger's Food, made with milk, is appetising and nutritive.

Benger's Food should be used

For INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED,

for healthy development in infancy, for rebuilding strength in weakened systems, and for the preservation of old age in usefulness and vigour.

Readers can obtain a 3-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use it," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Feeding of Infants," and practical information on the care of invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd., 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Benger's Food is sold in this by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

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LONDON, W.

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These tiny Capsules—superior to Copiba, Cubebs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in **FORTY-EIGHT HOURS** without inconvenience. Each Capsule bears the name. **Paris, 8, rue Vivienne** Sold by all Chemists.

A RELIC OF THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM.

REALLY UNBEATEN TRACKS IN JAPAN.

[BY CHUZO OKAWA IN THE "JAPAN CHRONICLE"]

It is no "on thing" that a railroad journey of four hours transfers one from the centre of civilisation and convenience into the heart of the primitive forest, but here, where I write the article, I have been transferred within the same length of time not only into the depth of the primitive forests, but also into a primitive civilisation which must be several thousand years old. Just imagine a household of thirty-nine or forty-five members living under the same roof in obedience to the patriarchal authority of the master of the house. But this is not all. Large households are no extraordinary thing in the East; even one hundred or more members of a family have been counted in China, many married couples living under the patriarchal authority of the parents. But what makes our experience here most extraordinary is the fact that there is only one married couple or at most two in the family. All the other members of the family from a legal point of view, though this does not imply that conjugal relations do not exist, remain single, and the illegitimate offspring of the women of the household regard the head of the family as their father. To explain this most extraordinary survival of the old family system, I must tax the patience of my readers to follow me in my journey to this really unbeaten track in Japan.

THE LOCALITY.

Take a map of Japan and imagine a line crossing the main island from east to west, from the promontory of Noto to Nagoya. You will see depicted on the map miles of high mountain ranges and innumerable rivers and tributaries, and you will almost wonder if there is any pass crossing these ranges at all. But this is indeed just what we are doing on foot, for there is no other means of transport available. This Shirakawamura, Hida province, where I am now, is 140 miles west of Gifu. Station on the Tokaido line, about 35 miles from Gifu Station on the Chubu line, the western coast. Which ever you take you must be prepared to go over one hill only to meet another. The waters meet in the mountain valleys and by the sheer force of the combined momentum force their way through the ranges of the hills. This main stream is called the Shokawa. In the course of many thousands years the water has cut a long and deep ravine through the rocks, and the banks are almost always perpendicular, and the great height. A path is cut midway between the top of the hill and the stream, and this is the only route that gives access to this village. The road, such as it is, has been much improved, and we can readily imagine what state it was in before it was "improved."

We reached Johana Station in one day from Kobe, and after spending a night there, we started early for our destination. We toiled up the hill and down the slope, through shady forests and on the edge of fearful precipices, and at last, after a hard work, but it was not without some redeeming features. As we climbed up the mountain sides, the sight of the broad expanse of bold undulations of green hills and densely wooded mountain-sides on the other side of the river was very refreshing, and there was something fearful and awe-inspiring in the perpendicular crags that reared their bold fronts from the midst of the rushing stream where the water chafed and foamed, and went round in perpetual whirls. The road was wonderfully strong back, and the sides into the blue river below like ribbons of white silk, and crude suspension bridges here and there might be likened to rainbows by some fantastic poets. Melodious night-ingales, home-reminding cuckoos, mountain doves, quails, pheasants, and many other birds mixed their chorus with the hollow sound of the woodpecker and the distant murmur of the torrents. Luscious growths of wild grasses were full of blossom. Though the scenery was really beautiful, we could only partly appreciate its value, for the difficulty of travel is no ordinary one. The footpath is always up or down over crags and broken stones, and even oxen are not used for transportation. Rice—for Shirakawamura does not produce enough rice to feed its inhabitants—and all other provisions are carried on the human back. In peasant, those carriers have wonderfully strong backs; they earn their living by carrying 150 pounds back and forth every day from the village to Johana.

DIFFICULTY OF COMMUNICATION AND STATIONARINESS IN DEVELOPMENT.

I could not have described the difficulties of the road at this length were it not for the important relation it bears to the preservation of the old family formation of this wonderful village. On account of this difficulty and inconvenience of intercourse with the outside world, the people have preserved the old family formation uninterrupted to this present day of enlightenment and scientific investigation. The modern sociologist, with his knowledge of the most advanced kind, can go into the very midst of a social formation such as can only be imagined by modern scholars from the mutilated records and uncertain traditions of long-past ages. Moreover, we almost seem to see before us the workings of social evolution in actual progress. What has remained stationary for these thousand years in the seclusion of the mountains, seems to have taken very rapid strides towards the modern form of society. With daily postal communication and primary schools, the old system is being replaced by the new. But this social facility until has to go through all the stages of social evolution before it can attain the modern individualism, and this progress from one stage to another is actually happening before our eyes.

Shirakawamura is an extensive district; its extent from east to west is 45 miles, and in its widest part is over 15 miles across. The whole of this region is covered by steep mountains, and the small villages communities—ten in number—are found along the course of the Shokawa. In other places along the river the mountains are so steep that no space can be found for building and cultivation. Only two of these villages have more than 50 houses, all the others being villages—if such they can be called—of two or three houses. Mr. Hearn says that the Japanese Shinto building preserves the form of the primitive Japanese hut, and here we seem to have the confirmation of his theory. When we see these huts in Shirakawamura we are irresistibly reminded of the roof construction of the present Shinto buildings at Ise. Two very steep thatched roofs meet in a line in the shape of an inverted V, and there is no covering to the sides. These huts, standing in the very heart of the dark green hill-sides, intermingled with conical pine trees, shapely elms and oaks, and bounded in front by the rushing torrent of the river, make a very striking picture. We feel as if we were carried by enchantment into the ancient community of which we have only a misty representation and only a suggestive description in the dawn of Japanese civilisation, when there was no calendar, or sense of time, when people were not hurried from pillar to post, and had no railway trains to catch.

This impression is so strong that on entering the house one is almost shocked to realise the existence of a big dog-iron on the big hearth. The iron implement seems rather incongruous in such surroundings. The hearth—the centre of the family circle—is a rectangular open space of about four square yards, where a fire is always burning under a large kettle, and the whole family sit in a circle around this centre of social intercourse. Plenty of timber, being available, the house itself is very substantial; the impression of frailty of these huts is produced by the thatched roofs, but frailty is not a characteristic of these buildings, which are often very large in order to give accommodation to the numerous inmates. A hut of 24 yards by 14 is no rare sight. The inside is bare and roomy, and without any decoration, and is usually divided into three sections. The innermost section has a Buddhist shrine and is reserved for guests and special occasions. The middle section is divided into two rooms; the front one is reserved for occasions of less importance, while the back room seems to be reserved as the sleeping-room of the married couple. The last section is very large in extent, and here the whole household take their meals and live together, and around the hearth have their social communion. The kitchen is annexed to this part.

If you enter this living-room during meal time you will see a most interesting as well as bewildering sight. The man at the higher end of the room, the most honoured place, with a square table before him, is the master of the house. On his right you will see an old man or a woman, each with his or her own table in position, you will see people of middle-age and grown-up children, and women with a few children around their trays. In all they count 25, 30, or even 40. Strange to say, they all sit rather apart than close together, and though they partake of the common staple meal, each individual seems to have his or her own table to eat. They are communistic as to the staple food, but decidedly individualistic as to the relish. They are now at their meals, and have come back from the fields to rest from the toil of the day. Now we are able to examine more closely this most extraordinary family.

CONJUGAL RELATIONS.

From time immemorial it has been the custom of the families in Shirakawamura, not so many as 300 in number as at present, to limit the increase of their families; the master and the eldest son took a wife, but all the others were left single. This means that only one out of numerous brothers in a family can take a wife, and therefore, only one out of several daughters has the chance of proper marriage. Younger brothers and a large number of girls would have to live in compulsory celibacy if they were to strictly follow the usage of this community. We are not, however, to believe that this most unnatural restriction of one of the strongest appetites was, at any time in the history of this community, strictly followed. Once put it another way, the ancient community would seem not to have restricted free conjugal relations, and the idea of real celibacy must have been entirely foreign to the general community. And from time immemorial, those who were not publicly married had private lovers as shown by the numerous illegitimate births mentioned above. But illegitimate birth here is no disgrace, either to the mother or to the child; it is the general rule, and no one thinks it at all strange. Indeed, illegitimacy is a legitimate thing here.

Furthermore, a marriage without legal or customary sanction is regarded as a most disgraceful thing. Illegitimacy through the man and woman may live together in perfect conjugal relations, but when I say that the younger brothers are illegitimately married in this village, it is an entirely different thing. The young men never live in the same house with the woman. They live in the house of their father or their elder brother, and it is only after the toll of the day is over that they walk several miles to visit their wives, and before the dawn of day they must be back at their own house. A child born in such circumstances does not know its father, and stays always with its mother. The situation, where this old custom is still preserved, may be generally expressed in this way: With the exception of the eldest sons and their consorts, all the girls of the village are supposed to have been married at least to some males of the village. This fact is most interestingly shown by the blackening of the teeth of women, which in old times and even at present, is the sign that a woman is a wife. Here in Shirakawamura all the women, legal wives or not, at the age of 19 blacken their teeth, and a girl who gives birth to a child before that age also follows the custom. Incidentally it may be noted that the blackening of the teeth is dying out even in this village.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FAMILY.

Now as to the detailed constitution of the family. Suppose the present head of a certain family had three brothers, and four sisters. All these brothers, and, perhaps, with one exception, all the sisters, stay in their elder brother's house. The master and his wife may have five children among them, and each of the single sisters may have three children each, who are all registered in the Village Office as nephews and nieces of the master. On the other hand, these brothers are all bachelors, i.e., so far as the responsibility of fostering their children is concerned. The nephews, who they grow up with live a bachelor life, and the nieces, though they live with their mothers, live the same life as lived by the older women of the house. One of the traders who had remained long in the midst of these people told me, and I see no reason to doubt its truth, that the birth of a child to a girl of the family is welcomed as an addition of so much working power to the community. In truth, the child born to her, according to the communistic notion of these families, is no more her child than a cow can claim ownership in her calf. The child is taken to the family and fed and sheltered by the family. The burden of direct fostering, however, most heavily falls on the mother, and the father does but very little, if he does anything, in this direction. After the birth of the child, the mother goes to the fields again with the other members of the family, for the soil is poor and needs much labour, and during her absence the baby is cared for by the young children of the family, of whom there are many, and the mistress of the house undertakes the general direction of affairs at home.

THE WEEKLY HOLIDAY.

Here I must be allowed to make another digression. When the dependents of the family, boys as well as girls, reach the age of about 17 they are allowed to own, or rather to work out, their personal pocket money. The labour of six days out of seven is rendered up to the general funds of the family, held by the master of the household, and in return they receive shelter and food. But one day out of seven is a holiday, and on that day they can either rest or go to the mountains and cut fuel or timber, or cultivate as best they can, the proceeds of such labour being the property of each dependent of the family. Now it is with this

pocket-money that the mother provides clothing and defrays what little personal expenses that the child may need, and we can readily see that her responsibility is no light one. In some cases, when the father recognises the child, he sends help to the mother, but this does not seem to be obligatory. This material responsibility on the part of the mother of looking after her children unaided by the father seems to have its effect on the rate of illegitimate birth. With the increasing difficulty of keeping the children in food and clothing, and with the gradual subsidence of conjugal appetite after the birth of two or three children, the rate of illegitimate birth must naturally fall very low. Moreover, the soil, being very poor, does not produce abundance of food. The food of the people is poor; even poultry is not raised here, for the winter is long and cereals are too precious. Tares, with a little rice and pickled turnips, are their staple food, and as they are such hard-earned food, they grow old very early in life, and of forty they look rather emaciated.

This is most singularly noticeable among the women. They are most beautiful in their maidenhood, but among women over thirty there are very few who would attract admiration. Excessive labour and poor food must exhaust their vital energy rather early in life. Speaking about physiognomy, if there were any migration of the Aryan race into Japan, the ancestors of these people must have been of Aryan origin. They are white of complexion, oblong in face, with the Roman type of nose, graceful brows, and are tall in stature. Japanese pictorial representations of the superior classes, such as princes and daimyo, as seen in the old coloured prints, seem to have been modelled from the type of these people. Or, conversely, the superior classes, round-faced, fat-nosed people as princes and lords—must have been of the same stock as these people. And it is a most pathetic sight to see one of these girls, with such a splendid figure, who is beautiful enough to insure a lofty sense of poetry and admiration in the artistic mind, and to think that she is not to become the graceful adornment of a happy family, but in all probability will give birth to an illegitimate child!

CHILDREN THE KIN OF THE MOTHER.
The child grows under the fostering care of the mother in the household until it reaches the age of 17 or so, when it becomes an independent member of the family. Old Chinese historians said of the ancient social state that the people knew who their mother was but not their father, and we used to wonder at the remark. But here, contemporary with our civilisation, surrounded with all the enlightenment of modern knowledge, we have exactly the same social state as was described by the old Chinese historians. Furthermore, in old Japan, as was often pointed out by many scholars, the prince had several mistresses in different places, and the children of the prince by a mistress lived not with the father but with the mother, and here we seem to have the survival of this family system! In these circumstances the child knows the maternal love, but not that of the father, and the teachers in primary schools find it difficult to inculcate filial piety in the children. Indeed, it is a wonder that the woman who must have her own responsibility to raise and foster the child did not become the head of the family in the long run, and establish something after the style of the Nair polyandry described by McLennan, for there is much similarity, as well as a characteristic difference, between the Shirakawamura family system and Nair polyandry. I will give a brief description of the latter family system. The Nair Encyclopædia says: "Among the Nairs of Malabar, bodies of the nearest relations form a joint-family and hold their land in common, the control of the joint-interests being in the oldest male. But the family proper among them consists, when at the fullest, of a woman with her mother and brothers, and of her children. The uncles are protectors of the children, who are their heirs; brother first succeeding brother, and then sister's children succeeding. The woman has no husband living with her. There is no father in the family; the woman

Continued on page 6.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.
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All Claims must reach us before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

MELCHERS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1911. [1033]

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WELSH PRINCE," FROM NEW YORK.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 2.30 p.m.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1034]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATON APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.
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No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1911. [1038]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 14th inst., or they will not be recognized.
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No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1911. [1035]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1911. [1]

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|------------------------------------|----------|------------|
| For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA: | | |
| S.S. RHEINFELDS | ... | 28th Aug. |
| S.S. SUEVIA | ... | 6th Sept. |
| S.S. NEGEMBA | ... | 20th Sept. |
| S.S. BAYERN | ... | 6th Oct. |
| S.S. ARCADIA | ... | 18th Oct. |
| S.S. SLAVONIA | ... | 3rd Nov. |
| S.S. SCANDIA | ... | 16th Nov. |
| S.S. SPEZIA | ... | 2nd Dec. |
| For Further Particulars, apply to— | | |

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

[12]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| STEAMERS | TONS | CAPTAIN | DATE OF SAILING |
|--------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------|
| CHIYO MARU | 21,000 | W. W. Greene | FRIDAY, 15th Sept., at Noon. |
| AMERICA MARU | 11,000 | A. G. Stevens | FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at Noon. |
| TENYO MARU | 21,000 | E. Bent | FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at Noon. |
| SHINYO MARU | 21,000 | H. S. Smith | FRIDAY, 3rd Nov., at Noon. |

† Triple Screw, turbine engines. * Twin Screws.
All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 15th SEPTEMBER, at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

| STEAMERS | TONS | DATE OF SAILING |
|---------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| KIYO MARU | 17,500 | TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon. |
| BUYO MARU | 10,500 | SATURDAY, 14th October, at Noon. |
| HONGKONG MARU | 11,000 | WEDNESDAY, 13th December, at Noon. |

THE Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG:

| | |
|---------------|------------|
| To LONDON | £71.10.0 |
| To VALPARAISO | Yen 570.00 |

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) are granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN PORTS.—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PORTS.—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A., Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL PORTS.—Missionaries and their families.

(These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.)

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent cuisine and accommodation.

"TENYO MARU," "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21½ knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

TONKIN

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1st AND 2nd CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG AND HAIPHONG,

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight, apply to P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TONS (Gross reg.) | LEAVES. |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | "SEATTLE MARU" | 6,182 | WED'DAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M. |
| | "CHICAGO MARU" | 6,182 | TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M. |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | "PANAMA MARU" | 6,059 | TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M. |
| | "MEXICO MARU" | 6,064 | SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M. |
| | "CANADA MARU" | 6,064 | TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M. |

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted-rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

| FOR | STEAMERS | LEAVES. |
|----------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY | "SOSHU MARU" | WED'DAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M. |

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Fochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rates of—

1st CLASS \$45.50 2nd CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROI, MANAGER

772-778]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| STEAMERS | TONS | SAILING DATES |
|-----------|--------|---------------------------------|
| SIBERIA | 18,000 | SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M. |
| MANCHURIA | 27,000 | FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M. |
| MONGOLIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 23rd Sept., at 1 P.M. |
| KOREA | 18,000 | SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M. |
| SIBERIA | 18,000 | FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M. |
| MANCHURIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M. |
| MONGOLIA | 27,000 | SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M. |
| KOREA | 18,000 | FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M. |

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS. £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH and MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Ports: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and/or Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan. To United States Ports: Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Ports: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

PERSIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA First Class.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £45.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York "£45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

[48]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATIONS | STEAMERS | TONS | SAILING DATES |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------------|
| MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID | HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser | 9,000 | WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight. |
| | TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara | 8,000 | WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight. |
| | KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer | 9,000 | WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight. |
| VICTORIA B.C. & SEATTLE | KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Koo | 7,000 | SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from KOBE |
| VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA | SINABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M. |
| | TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE | YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine | 5,000 | FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon. |
| SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE | BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Terawaka | 5,000 | WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. |
| NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA | NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi | 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon. |
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | ARI MARU Capt. K. Homma | 7,000 | THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M. |
| BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO | TOSA MARU Capt. Tazawa | 7,000 | TUESDAY, 22nd Aug. |

On Itting Keelung and Shimizu. † Calling at Djibouti.

† Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. ‡ Cargo only.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

| 1st CLASS | \$120 | \$110 | \$100 | \$90 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 2nd | \$80 | \$70 | \$60 | \$50 |

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

For further information, apply to—

[4-40]

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

THOS. COOK & SON,

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

756] CHINA OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS LONDON, E.C.

TEPLITZ WATER

NOW IN STOCK

\$18 PER CASE OF 100 PINTS.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.


Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.**GUSTAV FEILER,****NETZSCHKAU i. VGTL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN**and UNION CASHMERES.**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.


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Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The *Huailow*, with the German Mail of the 26th July, left Singapore on Friday, the 18th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, at noon.The *China*, with the American Mail, is expected at this port to-morrow, at daylight.

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

| FOR | DATE |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Monday, 21st, 11.00 A.M. |
| Swatow | Monday, 21st, 1.00 P.M. |
| Hainan | Monday, 21st, 1.00 P.M. |
| Hohow and Pakhoi | Monday, 21st, 1.00 P.M. |
| Manila | Monday, 21st, 1.15 P.M. |
| Samarang and Sourabaya | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M. |

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Haliphong | Tuesday, 22nd, 9.00 A.M. |
| Singapore, Colombo and Bombay | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Shanghai | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya | Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M. |
| Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma | Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M. |
| Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle | Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M. |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Tuesday, 22nd, NOON |
| Manila | Tuesday, 22nd, 1.15 P.M. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M. |

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

| | | |
|---|---------|----------------------------|
| Manila | Sui Tai | Wednesday, 23rd, 1.15 P.M. |
| Hohow and Haliphong | Sui Tai | Wednesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M. |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Sui Tai | Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Jessellton, Kaituma and Sandakan | Sui Tai | Thursday, 24th, 9.00 A.M. |
| Manila | Sui Tai | Thursday, 24th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Shanghai | Sui Tai | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Singapore, Penang, Calcutta and Colombo | Sui Tai | Thursday, 24th, 3.00 P.M. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Sui Tai | Friday, 25th, NOON |
| Manila | Sui Tai | Friday, 25th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Sui Tai | Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M. |

KREILING, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

| | | |
|--------|------------|---------------------------|
| Manila | Loongang | Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M. |
| Manila | Sui Tai | Saturday, 26th, 1.15 P.M. |
| Manila | Chongshing | Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M. |

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TATTOORIN
(Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)

| | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | Haitan | Tuesday, 29th, NOON |
| Singapore, Penang and Calcutta | Fookang | Thursday, 31st, 11.00 A.M. |

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

| | | |
|--------|---------|--------------------------|
| Manila | Yuenang | Saturday, 2nd, 1.00 P.M. |
|--------|---------|--------------------------|

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| ON LONDON | August 19th. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| Telegraphic Transfer | 1/9 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 1/9 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight | 1/9 1/2 |
| Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight | 1/9 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 1/9 1/2 |
| Documentary Bills 4 months' sight | 1/9 1/2 |
| ON PARIS | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 225 1/2 |
| Credits, at 4 months' sight | 225 1/2 |
| ON GERMANY | |
| On demand | 183 |
| ON NEW YORK | |
| Bank Bills, on demand | 43 1/2 |
| Credits, at 60 days' sight | 44 1/2 |
| ON BOMBAY | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 133 1/2 |
| Bank, on demand | 133 1/2 |
| ON CALCUTTA | |
| Telegraphic Transfer | 133 1/2 |
| Bank, on demand | 133 1/2 |
| ON SHANGHAI | |
| Bank, at sight | 75 1/2 |
| Private, 30 days' sight | 76 1/2 |
| ON YOKOHAMA | |
| On demand | 37 1/2 |
| ON MANILA | |
| On demand | 37 1/2 |
| ON SINGAPORE | |
| On demand | 76 1/2 |
| ON BATAVIA | |
| On demand | 107 1/2 |
| ON HAIPHONG | |
| On demand | 14 1/2 |
| ON SAIGON | |
| On demand | 14 1/2 |
| ON BANGKOK | |
| On demand | 84 1/2 |
| SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate | \$11.15 |
| GOLD LIVER, 100 fine, per tael | \$36.10 |
| SILVER, per oz. | 24 1/2 |

| SUBSIDIARY COINS. | per cent |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| Chinese ... 20 cents piece | \$7.25 discount. |
| Chinese ... 10 " | \$7.63 " |
| Hongkong ... 20 " | \$7.18 " |
| Hongkong ... 10 " | \$7.54 " |

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Hongkong, August 18th, 1911.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALU. | PAID UP. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| BANKS. | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation | 120,000 | \$125 | all | \$127 1/2, sales |
| China Bankers Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | all | \$9 1/2, sales |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$5 | all | \$1.55, buyers |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$1 | all | \$1 |
| 200,000 | \$10 | all | \$1 | |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 20,000 | Tls. 50 | all | Tls. 85 |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. | 125,000 | \$10 | all | \$6 |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | all | Tls. 46 |
| Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | all | Tls. 61 |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited | 20,000 | Tls. 50 | all | Tls. 22 |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 40,000 | \$7 1/2 | all | \$22 1/2, buyers |
| DOCKS AND WHARVES. | | | | |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$50 | all | \$50, sal. & sel. |
| Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$5 1/2 | all | \$52, buyers |
| New Amoy Dock Co., Limited | 10,000 | \$62 | all | \$8, sellers |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | 55,700 | Tls. 100 | all | Tls. 51 |
| Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd. | 36,000 | Tls. 100 | all | Tls. 88 |
| Green Island Cement Co., Limited | 400,000 | \$10 | all | \$20 |
| Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited | 7,000 | \$10 | all | \$21 1/2 |
| Hongkong Electric Co., Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | all | \$11 1/2, x div. |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$50 | all | \$72 1/2, x div. |
| Manila Metropole Hotel Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | all | \$11 |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 50,000 | \$25 | all | \$180, x d. sellers |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited | 60,000 | \$10 | all | \$18, sales |
| Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd. | 15,000 | \$10 | all | \$7 1/2, buyers |
| INSURANCES. | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited | 10,000 | \$250 | all | \$210, sellers |
| China Fire Insurance Co., Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | all | \$124, sal. & bu. |
| China Traders Insurance Co., Limited | 24,000 | \$33.33 | all | \$25 |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | all | \$350 |
| North-China Insurance Co., Limited | 10,000 | \$15 | all | Tls. 168, sellers |
| Union Insurance Society, Limited | 12,400 | \$250 | all | \$815, sales |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 12,000 | \$100 | all | \$215, @ Ex 73 |
| LANDS AND BUILDINGS. | | | | |
| Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$100 | all | \$100, buyers |
| Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd. | 150,000 | \$10 | all | \$7.10, buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd. | 6,000 | \$50 | all | \$27, sal. & bu. |
| Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited | 78,000 | Tls. 80 | all | Tls. 89 |
| West Point Building Co., Limited | 12,500 | \$50 | all | \$44, buyers |
| MINING. | | | | |
| Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin | 16,000 | Fcs. 250 | all | \$700 |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd. | 200,000 | \$1 | all | \$2 |
| Peak Tramways Co., Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | all | \$110, sale |
| Philippine Co., Limited | 75,000 | \$10 | all | \$5, buyers |
| RAPINE. | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Co., Limited | 20,000 | \$100 | all | \$145, buyer |
| Leong Sugar Refining Co., Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | all | \$29, buyers |
| STEAMSHIP COMPANIES. | | | | |
| China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$25 | all | \$10, sellers |
| Douglas Steamship Co., Limited | 20,000 | \$50 | all | \$19, buyers |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd. | 80,000 | \$15 | all | \$28, buyers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. | 60,000 pref. | \$5 | all | \$66 (L'don. \$5 17.6) |
| Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited | 2,500,000 | \$1 | all | \$79, sellers |
| Star Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | all | \$254, buyers |
| South China Morning Post, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | all | \$25 |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited | 20,000 | \$5 | all | \$64 |
| STORES AND DISPENSARIES. | | | | |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited | 1,200 | \$10 | all | \$10, buyers |
| Wm. Powell, Limited | 15,000 | \$7 | all | \$4, buyers |
| Watkins, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | all | \$2, buyers |
| A. S. Watson & Co., Limited | 3,000 | \$10 | all | \$6, sales |
| Weismann, Limited | 15,000 | \$10 | all | \$15, buyers |
| H. Price & Co., Ltd. | 9,900 ordy. | \$10 | all | \$12, buyers |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited | 100 fiders | \$10 | all | \$300 |
| Union Waterboat Co., Limited | 50,000 | \$10 | all | \$64, buyers |

| Para Rubber in London | Amount. | Value. | Interest. | Quotation. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|------------|
| Loans. | | | | |
| Chinese Imperial 1885 | Tls. 767,200 | Tls. 250. | 7 1/2 p. annum. | Par. |

SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER.

(ASK FOR COLOUR CARD AND SAMPLES.)



NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE NUMEROUS.

IT IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

WALLS CAN BE WASHED.

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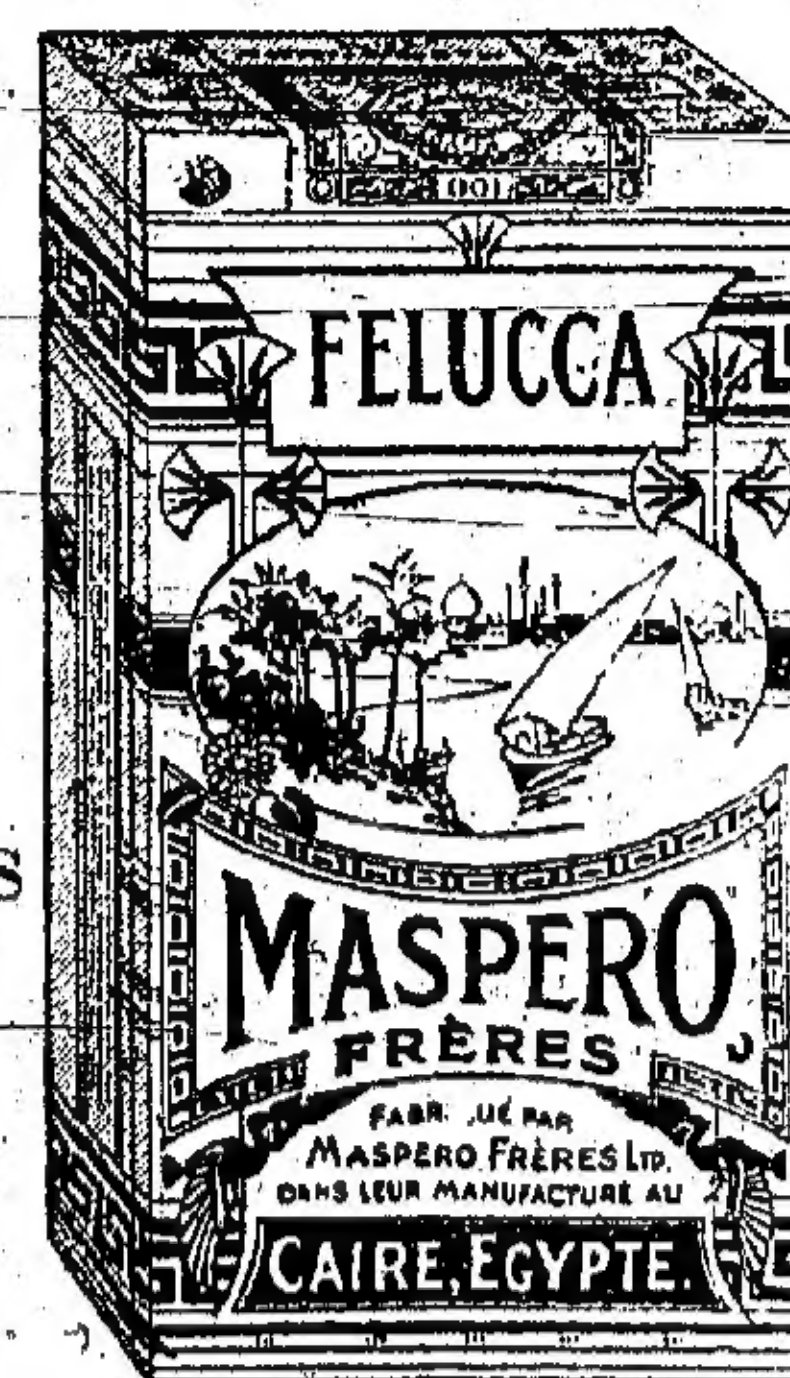
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TO-DAY

3 P.M.—Auction of Crown Land at May Road, by Public Works Dept.

9.15 P.M.—Frank Ellis Circus at the Victoria Skating Rink.

9.15 P.M.—The New Show at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 26th August—Fourth Gymkhana Meeting at Happy Valley, 3.30 P.M.

Monday, 28th August—Auction of Crown Land at Conduit Road, by Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.

Saturday, 2nd Sept.—Grand Promenade Charity Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 P.M.

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